3: Anonymous U-4 (no date) 1920 RH1 Caucasia RH1

Grozni, and Ekaterinodar, and, on a smaller scale, at 382
Armavir. There are a number of large refineries at Black Town, near Baku, where crude oil is refined to produce kerosene. In 1914 the oil products received from the stills amounted to 4,354,000 tons, while in 1916 there were nearly 5,000 men employed. At Ekaterinodar the oil from Maikop is treated, and the decline in the production from that field has greatly reduced the industry there.

Potash is made in Kuban from sunflower stalks, and 385
in 1910 a combine of eighteen firms of potash manufacturers was formed. The industry has doubtless been affected by the decline of sunflower cultivation (p. 54).

Of the *textile industries*, which are in a very backward 288
state, silk-weaving and carpet-making are the most 286
highly developed. Silk is woven at Tiflis, and since the revival of sericulture, steam silk-mills have been started at Shusha and in the Elisavetopol Government. Felt and carpets are made at home by women—chiefly at Shusha, but also at Akhaltsikh, Akhalkalaki, Gadrut, Kasapet, and Kubrassy—with wool bought from the Tatars. Both hand-knitted and woven woollen goods are made. Cotton is spun at Tiflis and Akhaltsikh, and a rough cotton stuff called *khami* and a little linen of indifferent quality are woven by hand.

There are seventeen *tobacco* factories in Caucasia, 277
six being in Tiflis, four in Kuban, two in Daghestan, two in Baku, two in Sukhum, and one in Terek. The industry is controlled by a dozen large firms, and the output in 1914 was 2,395 tons.

Wine-making and Distilling.—There is a good deal of 274
wine made, especially in the Province of Kutais; the best quality is produced in the Gelendjik district, and Echmiadzin is one of the great centres. The best known type of wine is the Riesling. At Abrau, a Crown estate near Novorossiisk, is made the Abrau-Dursan champagne, which is considered equal to a good French champagne. The total output of wine in Caucasia was 27,449,350 gallons in 1911 and nearly

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325
392
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Fig. 5 Caucasian Industry in Czarist Russia as of 1913

x : Centers of fuel industry
△ : Mines
□ : Centers of metallurgy
○ : Machinery and metal-working plants
♀ : Silicate and porcelain works
● : Chemical industry centers
▼ : Textile industry centers
▼ : Food industry centers
v : Centers of various industries

7: Columbia U. S-4, 5 1956 RHl Caucasia RHl

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38 chemical industries at Kutaisi (sulfuric acid) and Rostov (paint).

384 Synthetic rubber plants: Located in Armenia at Yerevan, and in Baku. The Yerevan plant uses as raw material limestone (quarried at Amamlu), and also produces tires. The production of the Baku plant is based on petroleum.

• 288 Cotton-ginning establishments: The chief goal of the Soviet textile industry is to bring the establishments of the industry as close as possible to the raw materials (cotton, wool, etc.). The cotton-ginning centers are accordingly located in the cotton-growing areas. In the South Caucasus, the cotton-ginning centers are mostly along the Kura River, and along the Aras River (in Nakhichevan' ASSR). In the North Caucasus, Khasavyurt (Dagestan), and the various cities in the Stavropol' Kray have important cotton-ginning establishments.

Cotton mills: The most important cotton mills are in the South Caucasus and Dagestan.

Woolen mills: The important woolen mills are located in the Krasnodar and Stavropol' Krays, in Dagestan, and in the South Caucasus (Baku, Kirovabad, Yerevan, Tbilisi, Kutaisi).

Silk industry centers: Silk industry constitutes an industrial activity only in the South Caucasus. Silk filatories (for reeling and twisting threads) have been built mostly in Georgia. Silk mills on the other hand occur in all the important sericulture areas.

Centers of hemp industry: The hemp

288 industry is concentrated in the North Caucasus, chiefly at Astrakhan'.

Textile and clothing mills: The most important textile mills are at Baku (Azerbaijan), Leninakan (Armenia), Kutaisi (Georgia), Derbent (Dagestan), Budennovsk (Stavropol' Kray).
295 Clothing mills are concentrated in Georgia (Tbilisi, Batumi), in Armenia (Leninakan), and in the capitals of the Cherkess, Kabardian, and North Ossetian republics.

286 Rug-weaving centers: Rug-weaving is one of the traditional industries of the eastern South Caucasus. Originally it was a home industry of nomadic (mostly Turkic) peoples. The Caucasian rug-weaving industry produces three kinds of rugs: The Daghestani Rug, made in Dagestan and North Azerbaijan; the Shirvan Rug, made in East Azerbaijan; and the Karabagh Rug, made in Armenia and West Azerbaijan.

295 Alunite mines; leather, boot and shoe
282 factories: The most important leather factories are at Baku, Nakhichevan', Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Groznyy, and Stavropol'. Tbilisi, Cherkessk, Rostov, and Taganrog have boot and shoe fac-
317 tories. Alunite, the raw material important for tanning, is mined at Zaglik in Azerbaijan.

313 Lumbering, sawmilling, woodworking
322 plants: Concentrated in Georgia, in the most heavily forested area of the Caucasus. The other areas of concentration are Northern Armenia, and a whole series of cities, towns, and villages, located along the northern slopes of the Greater Caucasus. Important lumbering centers are also Astrakhan' and Rostov, processing imported lumber.

b. 33 Cotton Ginning Centers

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b. 34 Cotton Mills

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b. 35 Woolen Mills

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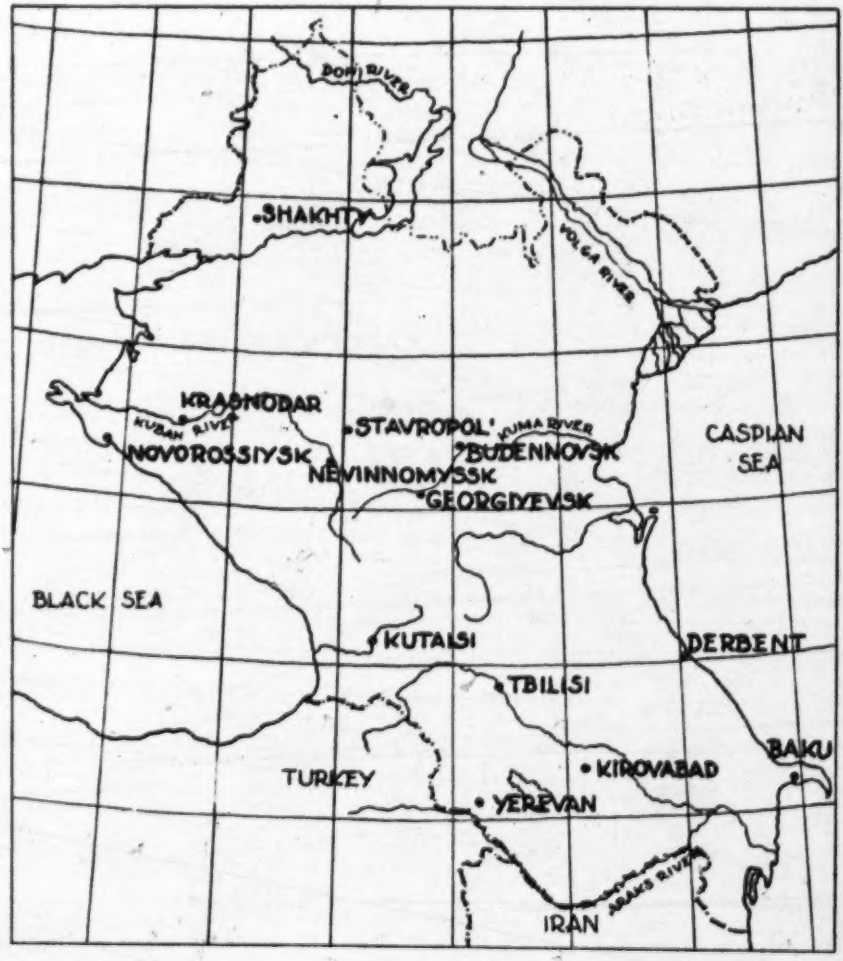

b. 36 Silk Filatories

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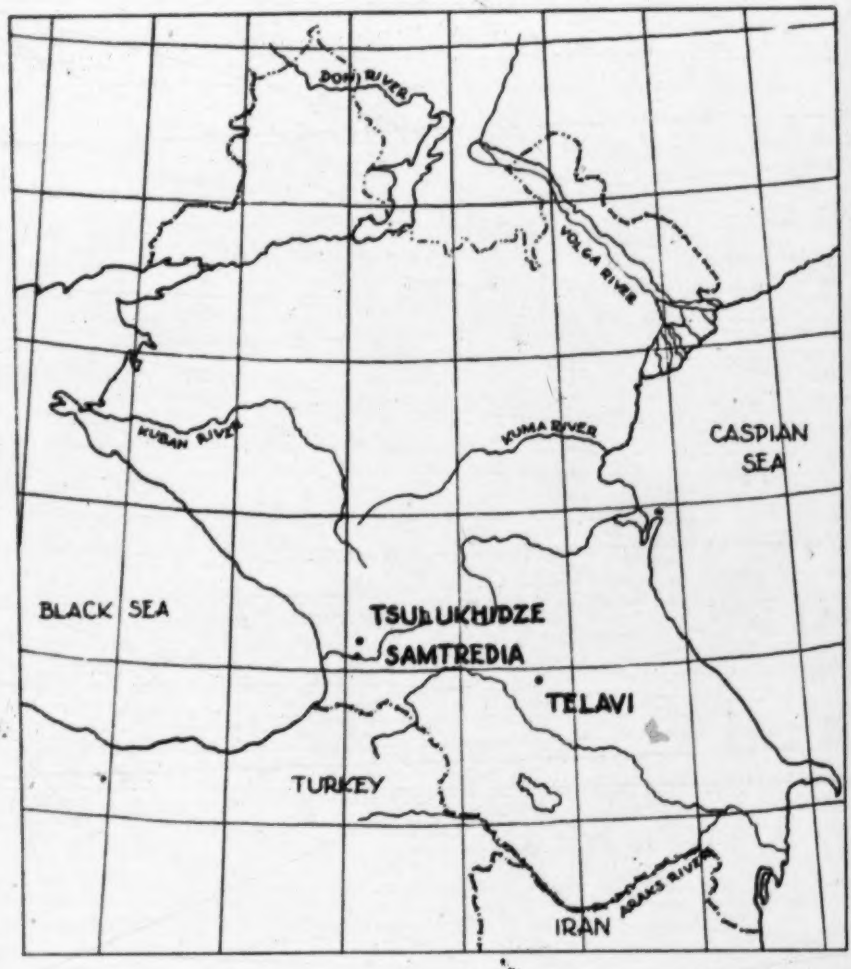

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b. 37 Silk Mills

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b. 38 Centers of Hemp Industry

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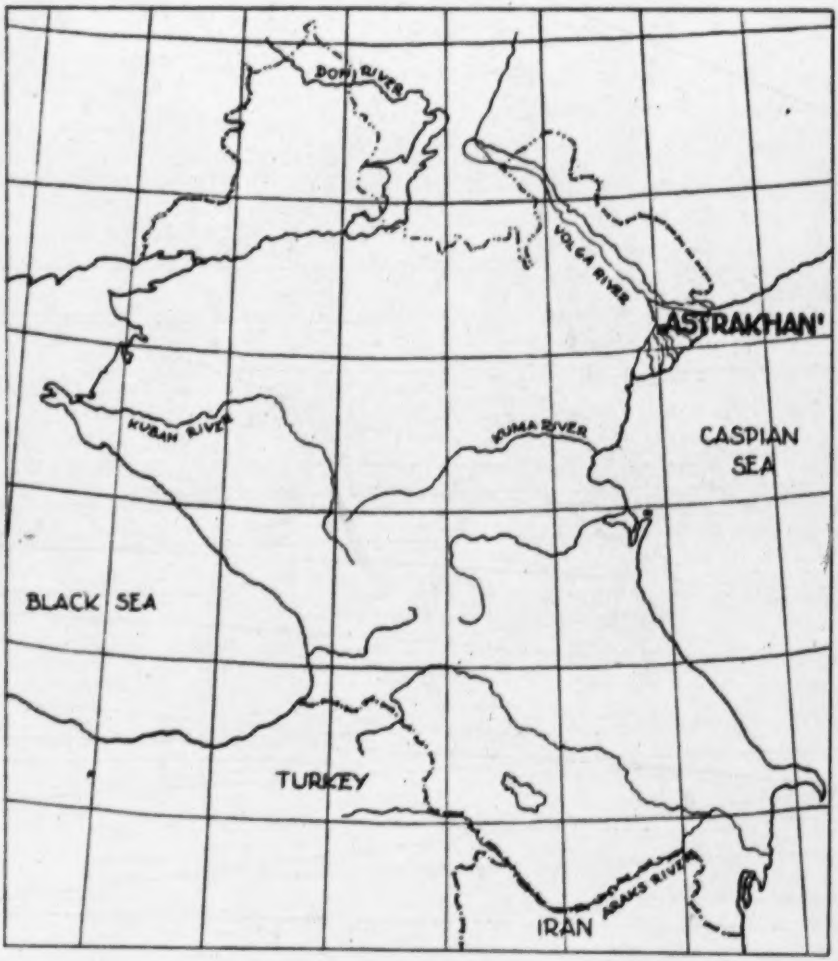

b. 39 Textile Mills

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